

The New National Curriculum



Article 28: Every child has the right to an education

Every state-funded school must offer a curriculum which is balanced and broadly based¹ and which:

- promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, and
- prepares pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

All state schools are also required to make provision for a daily act of collective worship and must teach religious education to pupils at every key stage.

All schools should make provision for personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE), drawing on good practice. Schools are also free to include other subjects or topics of their choice in planning and designing their own programme of education.

Structure of the national curriculum

	Key stage 1	Key stage 2
Age	5 – 7	7 – 11
Year groups	1 – 2	3 – 6
Core subjects		
English	✓	✓
Mathematics	✓	✓
Science	✓	✓
Foundation subjects		
Art and design	✓	✓
Citizenship		
Computing	✓	✓
Design and technology	✓	✓
Languages		✓
Geography	✓	✓
History	✓	✓
Music	✓	✓
Physical education	✓	✓

- All schools are also required to teach religious education at all key stages
 - At Stag Lane we also teach Personal, Social and Health Education

What are the main changes in the New National Curriculum?

The table below summarises the main changes in the core subjects covered by the National Curriculum.

(from www.theschoolrun.com)

Subject	What's new?
English	<p>Stronger emphasis on vocabulary development, grammar, punctuation and spelling (for example, the use of commas and apostrophes will be taught in KS1)</p> <p>Handwriting – not currently assessed under the national curriculum – is expected to be fluent, legible and speedy</p> <p>Spoken English has a greater emphasis, with children to be taught debating and presenting skills</p>
Maths	<p>Five-year-olds will be expected to learn to count up to 100 (compared to 20 under the current curriculum) and learn number bonds to 20 (currently up to 10)</p> <p>Simple fractions (1/4 and 1/2) will be taught from KS1, and by the end of primary school, children should be able to convert decimal fractions to simple fractions (e.g. $0.375 = 3/8$)</p> <p>By the age of nine, children will be expected to know times tables up to 12x12 (currently 10x10 by the end of primary school)</p> <p>Calculators will not be introduced until near the end of KS2, to encourage mental arithmetic</p>
Science	<p>Strong focus on scientific knowledge and language, rather than understanding the nature and methods of science in abstract terms</p> <p>Evolution will be taught in primary schools for the first time</p> <p>Non-core subjects like caring for animals will be replaced by topics like the human circulatory system</p>
Design & technology	<p>Afforded greater importance under the new curriculum, setting children on the path to becoming the designers and engineers of the future</p> <p>More sophisticated use of design equipment such as electronics and robotics</p> <p>In KS2, children will learn about how key events and individuals in design and technology have shaped the world</p>
ICT	<p>Computing replaces Information and Communication Technology (ICT), with a greater focus on programming rather than on operating programs</p> <p>From age five, children will learn to write and test simple programs, and to organise, store and retrieve data</p> <p>From seven, they will be taught to understand computer networks, including the internet</p> <p>Internet safety – currently only taught from 11-16 – will be taught in primary schools</p>
Languages	<p>Currently not statutory, a modern foreign language or ancient language (Latin or Greek) will be mandatory in KS2</p> <p>Children will be expected to master basic grammar and accurate pronunciation and to converse, present, read and write in the language</p>

You can find information of the work we are covering on a week by week basis on our website.